

Study Sheet for China Unit Test

Name_____

Vocabulary

1. Calligraphy - fine character writing
2. Porcelain - pottery made from kaolin clay and glazed with a variety of Chinese designs
3. Terra Cotta - clay figures made to guard Shi Huang Ti in the after life
4. Animism - belief in spirit worship
5. Oracle Bones - shoulder bones of animals used for fortune telling
6. Confucius- philosopher of China, taught people how to live a good life. Family was most important
7. leveling - fixing prices of goods
8. Civil Service - test taken to work for the government to prevent friends from being given jobs
9. Dynasty - ruling family in China
10. Feudal System - class system with the emperor as the head of society
11. bureaucracy - levels of government control
12. Plateau of Tibet- Roof of the World" Plateau in the Himalayas
13. Silk Road - trade route between Asia and Europe- Goods, ideas, religion were traded
14. Himalaya Mountains- tallest mountains in the world between China and Nepal
15. Gobi Desert- rock and gravel desert between China and Mongolia
16. Takla Makan Desert- sand desert south of the Tian Shan Mountains
17. Yangtze River- flows in Shanghai Also known as the Huang He
18. Yellow River - northern river south of the Great Wall - floods yearly with yellow loess (soil)
19. Tian Shan Mountains- mountains in northwest China
20. Shi Huang Di - emperor of the Qin dynasty

Make sure you study the map of China - there is a map on the test.

Possible Essay Questions: Answer these on a sheet of loose leaf and you may take notes rather than write out the answer, but on the test you will need to write out the paragraph.

1. Explain why China was able to keep their culture isolated from the rest of the world. Use specific geographic features in your explanation.

Mountains kept China isolated (Himalaya, Tian Shan, and Kunlun)

Rivers like Yellow and Yangtze Rivers flow from the mountains and it is difficult to cross

Deserts difficult to cross

Until the Silk Road China was left isolated

2. Using a Venn Diagram compare and contrast the Qin and the Han dynasties.

Qin

15 years

Leader Shi Huang Di

Banned books and learning

Both centered between the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers on the North China Plain

Han

400 years

leader Liu Bang

encouraged learning - civil service test

3. Describe why the Silk Road was founded and discuss what was traded across the route and how it affected people on the route.

Not actually a road but a trade route

Founded because China had rare products to trade (Silk and Porcelain)

Went from Chang'an to the Mediterranean Sea

Products from the east to the west were glass, cotton, furs

Products going west were silk, porcelain, Buddhism, minted coins, Calligraphy, achievements (seismograph, wheel barrow, kite, gunpowder, fireworks, food)

Towns grew up language and religion was spread. Cultural diffusion took place

4. Make a Chart of the 3 Chinese Philosophies and Buddhism

Philosophy	Most important points	Other facts
Confucius	Relationships Family Education important	Great philosopher China still lives by this today
Buddhism	Spread from India Respects all life Believes in Rebirth	Nirvana
Legalism	Strict laws and rules Believe in people motivated by greed and fear	Punishment severe
Daoism	Against all organizations Do not interfere	Want peace and simplicity

5. Explain the technological and scientific legacies that ancient China has left to the world.

Seismograph- measure earth quakes	raise soy beans
Gun powder - explosives (fireworks)	grow rice
Porcelain	raise tea
Lacquer painting	raise silk worms
Raise gold fish	

6. Why do the people of China call themselves the people of the Han?

During Han dynasty current Chinese language and writing came about

Under the Han dynasty the following developments occurred: the establishment of a civil service system that employed men educated in Confucian teachings; advancements in the arts, scholarship, and history; technological advancements, including the development of iron farming tools and irrigation systems; numerous inventions, including paper, the compass, and herbal medicines; respect for family and tradition. Because of the lasting impact of many of these accomplishments, modern Chinese might consider themselves to be "the children of Han."

7. Explain how early China was governed?

Dynasties - ruling families led by emperors
Bureaucracy was organized governments
Feudal system with classes
Civil service tests taken to work for the government

8. How was ancient China different or similar than other river civilizations?

Similar

Developed language	Traded
Method of written communication	Political system with one leader
Agricultural economy	feudal system with classes
Left art and architecture	believed in after-life

Different

Kept isolated and not completely overtaken by another civilization

9. Describe the cultural legacies left by the ancient Chinese.

Food - types of food from each region of China - use of chopsticks
Calligraphy - writing
Art and architecture (porcelain and pagoda temples)

Ways of life -respect of the family and elders

10. Describe the art form of Chinese porcelain and relate how it gives information about the ancient Chinese culture.

During Han dynasty porcelain production began - monochrome- or one color

Painted Botanical (flowers) and narrative (told a story)

Garniture - 5 like pieces

Dragons were a symbol of good luck

Color important - Yellow - royal color

Ming Dynasty painted blue and white porcelain